

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Feltman & Curme, Shoe Store, 979 Market.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement, 844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAlister, 901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave., 945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Home Clothing Company, 2500 Mission.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment Makers.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Players' Club.
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1924

No. 4



Russia's New Boss

By William English Walling



The tamed correspondents still permitted to remain in Moscow continue to cable to America the absurd propaganda stories daily devised by Moscow to deceive the American people.

The latest Soviet "canard" announces the appointment of one Alexander Ivanovitch Rykoff as chairman of the Federal Council of Commissars in succession to the late Nikolai Lenine.

Rykoff is a figurehead. The Soviets' Federal Council of Commissars is but a subordinate body under the Political Bureau of the Communist Party. He is one of its seven members.

To those who follow the Soviet-Communists' doings as officially promulgated from day-to-day, instead of swallowing down the latest propaganda as intended and forgetting what went before, the Soviet motives for pushing forward Rykoff are clear. Krassin and Rykoff are the two men played up to the world as "moderate" leaders and so the impression is given that a "moderate" has taken Lenine's place. But Rykoff has been a member of the Bolshevik Party for 25 years and is an absolutely reliable 100 per cent revolutionary Communist. Even if he did take Lenine's place it would mean little.

Rykoff Repudiated by Dictators' Machine

But Rykoff is not only safe, he is also powerless. He and Krassin believe that the best way to strengthen the Bolshevik despotism is to make compromises to attract foreign capital. They claim there is no need to surrender anything fundamental to Bolshevism. But even the moderate compromises they proposed were too much for the Russian Communist Party, which—under Lenine and Trotsky—last Spring attacked and repudiated Krassin and Rykoff, who stand today utterly discredited before the dictators' machine.

This is not the first Bolshevik figurehead. For years the obscure and powerless peasant, Kallenine, has been pushed forward from time to time as "President of the Soviet Republic."

But who then is to be the new "chief?" Stalin, Secretary of the Political Bureau, who with Zinoviev and Kamenev ruled during Lenine's year of incapacity, has been mentioned. But he seems not to have cut a very large figure at the recent meeting of the Soviet Executive Committee. There is one new ruling figure and one only, Dzerzhinsky.

Dzerzhinsky Controls Great Secret Terrorist Machine

Dzerzhinsky has not been given any of the highest-sounding political or party offices, but—

Dzerzhinsky remains in control of the G. P. U., formerly the Tche-Ka, the great Terrorist Machine of secret police, spy and revolutionary tribunals by which the Bolsheviks govern—and it may be doubted if Trotsky's Red Army itself is more powerful. Dzerzhinsky has just stepped out of the dictatorship of the railroads and now becomes head of the whole Bolshevik economic system, including all important industries—these all being directly operated by the State. He is now "Chief of the Supreme Council of National Economy."

The leading pro-Soviet correspondent, Duranty, of The New York Times says that he is expected to fulfill the all-important function of preserving the Socialist system from passing into private capitalist control. Dzerzhinsky got some results

by applying terrorism on the railways. Terrorism is now to be the ruling principle in industry. The last vestiges of freedom will disappear. But this is not the main point. The main hope, as Duranty says, is that Dzerzhinsky's Terrorism will achieve such results as to make it unnecessary for the Soviets to make any radical concessions to foreign capital or to change fundamentally any of their engaging ways in order to please foreign governments.

Dzerzhinsky's Record One of Blood and Horror

One dispatch says Dzerzhinsky has already "made himself actual dictator in Moscow." What is the record of Dzerzhinsky? It is the record of all the worst crimes of Bolshevism, of the hundreds of thousands massacred or butchered in prison yards, of the 50,000 now being slowly done to death in dungeons or Arctic exile, of the tortures, and all other horrors—Dzerzhinsky having been Lenine's right hand man for all this work and head Terrorist during the larger part of the Bolshevik regime.

The history of Dzerzhinsky cannot be resumed in a few words, but we do have a recent characterization by one of the leading democrats of Russia. His name cannot be given as he is still in Russia and would at once be executed or tortured to death by Dzerzhinsky. His description is but a summary of our knowledge of Dzerzhinsky through the Bolshevik press itself.

He says:

"Dzerzhinsky is another leader of vast influence and power. This man represents virtually a Communistic Torquemada, a saintly executioner, an immaculately pure shedder of blood. There is absolutely nothing Russian about him, for he is a Pole not only by birth, but in his whole psychology. Speaking for myself, I should say that I consider him abnormal, though the abnormality is not the kind for which it would be easy to send a person to the insane asylum. His appears to be that form of insanity which makes it so easy to send people, without the slightest moral scruples, to prison, to hard labor, to torture, to the executioner, or to slow death in some remote concentration camp where all the horrors of Schluesselburg Fortress, Cayenne, and all the Devil's Islands of the world pale into insignificance by comparison."

Lunacharski, the Soviet Commissar, is not the only one who has praised or will praise the "idealist" Dzerzhinsky. As his power has increased he is receiving from several quarters the same wild eulogies that fell to that other pure "idealist" Lenine. Already Duranty quotes at length. Colonel Haskell, recently head of the American Relief Administration as delighted with Dzerzhinsky as head of the Russian railroads—forgetting what horrors that headship meant to the railway workers and deliberately shutting his eyes to the meaning of any further elevation of the chief monster hitherto produced by the monstrous Bolshevik regime.

CHILD LABOR INVESTIGATION.

It was announced today by Walter G. Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, that a thorough investigation of child labor is now being planned by his department. This investigation will be begun with the opening of the asparagus season

in the latter part of March. By that time, it is expected, the present investigation of the trade and movie schools, now conducted by the labor department, will be completed.

According to the Labor Commissioner, the investigation of child labor will be conducted under the immediate supervision of Dr. Louis Bloch, his statistician, who together with other agents of the department, will cover the state during the several fruit and vegetable picking seasons. "The purpose of this child labor investigation," said Mr. Mathewson, "will be to discover whether the child labor laws of the state are being lived up to by employers of minors. Our child labor laws are very strict and are sufficiently comprehensive to prevent exploitation of children in most occupations. Under the California Child Labor Law, the Labor Commissioner can prohibit the employment of children in occupations which are proved to be injurious to their health and morals, with the exception of agricultural occupations when the public schools are not in session."

The child labor investigation now planned by the Labor Commissioner will extend over a period of several months and will penetrate into every part of the state where children are employed picking fruits and vegetables. It is expected that interesting and important facts will be divulged as a result of this investigation.

POINTS OF ORDER.

By Jack Williams.

The saying, some men if given unlimited freedom of speech would in time end unionism, is all right. But it cuts both ways. A man continually hindered in making an explanatory report of a committee (of which he is a duly elected official and is authorized by that committee to bring before the union a written decision of that body with the proviso, granted under international laws, of verbal addition if the reader of the report considers such a measure necessary to make clear certain questionable points) by members who will persist in raising points of order totally foreign to the question needing immediate settlement will also in time end unionism.

Free speech and a free press make together the foundation of democracy which is the same thing as republicanism in the final wind-up, so don't, for goodness sake, start wrangling about those two terms. Just hunt up Webster. That great work will make all definitions clear.

The greatest pests of labor are those who try to convince workers that they know more about what is good for union workers than do practical union officials themselves. Shy clear of these pests who will not get anywhere with their little scheme. And read the laws dealing with your own union agreements. Try and understand them so as to avoid stupid wrangles and unnecessary delays in procedure.

In so doing you'll not only be able to assist in undoing knotty questions continually arising and hampering officials in their difficult and trying duties, but you'll also be a credit to yourself and the whole field of educated laborism. Just try it.

DEMOCRACY'S CEASELESS FOE.

Oil deals involving public officials make the terms "invisible government" and "the money power" grim realities.

The term "money power" is as old as the nation. It existed when the Revolutionary war debt was refunded by the federal government after "insiders" bought the claims of various states at a low figure. It was active in the Civil War. It was responsible for "Black Friday" of '73, and it drove Liberty Bonds to two-thirds their value.

Reaction would ridicule these terms, but this is no answer to facts.

The favorite defense of "invisible government" is to assume a scoffing pose; to jeer at those who keep before the public happenings that privilege would forget.

"How ridiculous!" "How amusing!" exclaim these confusers of the public mind, who even now snarl at the probbers of Teapot Dome.

"Invisible government" is as active today as it was in other periods of our country's history.

It was at its height following the Civil War, when Credit Mobilier and star route exposures, land rings and other thievery shook the nation.

Then, as now, the trail of corruption led to the President's Cabinet.

"Invisible government" is a menace to democracy. It thrives just in proportion as citizens neglect their duties.

When the people sleep, they are robbed.

Physical things—natural resources—are taken from them. But, worse, they lose their ideals.

When man is given power, it is inherent that he strives to increase that power.

It makes no difference whether it be a Gary in industry, a royal autocrat, or a Russian soviet, the eternal law prevails that men or groups will extend their power if unchecked.

Trade unionists are aware of this characteristic in man, and their movement is shaped to protect itself.

The union system makes autocracy impossible. The unions encourage attendance at meetings, favor direct legislation, urge members to read their official journals and the labor press and to acquire a knowledge of trade union philosophy and methods.

Trade unionists would consider it an insult to their intelligence if they were asked to vote for men in their unions on the same ground that the hard-boiled secret agent of privilege appeals for popular suffrage.

If "invisible government" is to end, the people must make several changes in their national life.

They must be interested in government every day, rather than a few days; they must look upon politics as the science of government; they must know the danger of delegating too much power to others; they must consider it criminal for anyone to even suggest the disposal of natural resources.

The road democracy travels is rough. As years are measured, this governmental system is yet in its infancy.

Scandals will continue to disgrace and discourage believers in democracy as long as they vote for press-agented "statesmen" and permit private control of public credit and private exploitation of natural resources.

Vigilance—eternal and intelligent—is the price liberty exacts.

"EQUAL RIGHTS" PLAN OPPOSED.

Women trade unionists, representatives of fraternal and social organizations, and representatives of the two leading political parties thronged the Senate judiciary committee room in opposition to the "equal rights" amendment to the

Federal Constitution. The amendment is advocated by the National Women's party.

Opponents included women who were in the forefront of the fight for women's suffrage. They assured the committee that none were more alert than they to the necessity for securing for women equality as citizens and as members of society, but the proposed amendment would make matters worse. They advocated specific laws to deal with specific discriminations, instead of the proposed blanket legislation, which is ambiguous in its terms and will cause endless litigation to determine the meaning of "equal rights." Meantime, the women point out, valuable laws now on the statute books would not be enforced.

The trade union women were especially emphatic in pointing out the amendment's destructiveness of industrial standards. The women said it would jeopardize existing labor laws in the 48 states where trade unions and women's organizations have worked for years to secure eight-hour or nine-hour laws, minimum wage laws and other women's legislation. Mothers' pension laws, in 40 states, it was pointed out, would probably be invalidated, and other laws would not be enforced because of the general confusion.

Senators were reminded that the amendment is not necessary, as Congress and the states have the power to do what the amendment purports to do. The way is already open and women have the ballot with which to secure the very kind of laws the amendment would require Congress and the states to enact.

CHILD LABOR.

A new edition of "Child Labor in the United States: Ten Questions Answered," publication No. 114 of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, has just been issued.

This 31-page pamphlet is an answer in clear and concise form to 10 important questions about child labor, giving information about the number of children at work in the United States, the occupations in which they are engaged, the sections of the country in which the largest numbers are at work, as well as a presentation of the status of legal regulation, both Federal and State, of child labor. The legislative material in the new edition has been revised to December 1, 1923. Maps, charts and tables illustrate the text.

Single copies of the leaflet may be secured upon application to the Children's Bureau at Washington. Limited quantities may be purchased at five cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington.

WOULD END SEAMEN'S LAW.

Officers of the International Seamen's Union have discovered a joker of one word in the new immigration bill, now before the House, which would destroy the La Follette seamen's law.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the Seamen's Union, declares it is the most subtle and most scientifically planned attack on a labor law that ever came under his observation.

The La Follette law permits an alien seaman to leave his ship and stay in port 60 days, after which he must ship in another vessel bound for foreign ports. Prior to this law, if he left his ship he was arrested by American officers on complaint of the vessel owner and placed in irons until sailing time.

The present law protects the seaman in demanding American wages before he will re-ship. This forces higher wage standards on foreign vessels, and that is the reason these vessel owners and their American stockholders scream against the La Follette seamen's law.

"Foreign vessel owners are opposed to permitting their seamen to land," said President

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Furuseth. "They do not want their low-wage seamen 'contaminated' by talk of American wages and American living standards they would hear in American ports."

"The Secretary of Labor has been ordering these alien seamen to deposit heavy bonds before they can land. Courts have ruled that the Secretary of Labor has no such power, but that official continues demanding these bonds."

"Recently Federal Judge Hough of New York released a seaman on habeas corpus proceedings and used very strong language with reference to the department of labor converting private vessels into prisons in the harbors of this country."

"The immigration bill now appears in the House with a section which provides, among other things, that the Secretary of Labor shall have power to make regulations and 'conditions' under which an alien seaman may land."

"The joker is the word 'conditions.' If that is accepted by Congress, foreign ship owners will employ just the kind that will be held, and the seamen's act is repealed."

"This will legalize the very thing that the courts have held illegal, and is the very thing that the foreign ship owners want," said President Furuseth, who pointed out that the entire La Follette seamen's law revolves around the right of alien seamen to leave their vessels.

BY THE WAY

Masterly inactivity followed by spasms of near hysterics describes the action of Congress in the oil lease scandals.

Many months ago, facts had been unearthed which showed that Teapot Dome and other oil lands invaluable to the nation in time of war were being given to oil companies for their own profit. International Labor News Service told the story in detail and it was printed in the labor press all over the United States. Organized labor demanded action but Congress refused to get excited.

Now, long after the oil grabs were put through, Congress suddenly wakes up to the fact that a crime has been committed. The result has been a flood of fevered oratory, coupled with action that is far from judicial and which gives certain accused men the opportunity to intimate that they are being persecuted.

If Congress had acted with determination and vigor but without hysterics, when the oil grabs were first exposed, better results would have been obtained and the oil reserve lands would again be in possession of the Government.

Verily, Congress is a queer animal!

* * *

Senator La Follette paid a deserved tribute to Harry A. Slattery of Washington, D. C., a leader in the fight to protect the oil resources of the nation from the clutches of greedy exploiters. Speaking in the Senate on the resolution calling for the resignation of Secretary of the Navy Denby, Senator La Follette expressed his appreciation of the work of Mr. Slattery, who has contributed articles on the oil scandals to International Labor News Service. The Senator said:

"I can not pass on to the body of my address without saying a word about the splendid services of a private citizen, Harry A. Slattery, of Washington, D. C., who I know has contributed in no small measure to the development of this case. For many years as secretary of the National Conservation Association and later as a practicing attorney, Mr. Slattery has been a veritable watchdog of the Nation's resources. In every contest over these resources he has been on the people's side, ready to give his time without compensation and devote his knowledge of these questions to the public service. On more than one occasion during the long fight that has been

made on this floor to protect the Nation's water-power, its timber, its ores, and its oil from ruthless exploitation I have called for Mr. Slattery's assistance and I never found him wanting."

* * *

Unemployment's terrible results are vividly illustrated by reports from Vienna telling of an epidemic of suicides in the Austrian capital. Most of the suicides were attributed to the widespread unemployment. In one day alone, eleven persons took their lives.

American workers can congratulate themselves that thanks largely to organized labor's refusal to accept wage slashes in the years following the Armistice, there has been no prolonged period of unemployment in this country, as has been the case in Europe. If there had been widespread and long continued unemployment here, the papers would doubtless be reporting epidemics of suicides from American cities, as there is nothing that tends more toward the despair which leads to suicide than unemployment, stretched over weary months and years.

* * *

Reports from Germany tell of the appointment of Fraulein Lisa Tetzner, a former school teacher, as "official fairy story teller." Fraulein Tetzner's job is to go from city to city, telling fairy stories to the boys and girls who begin to toil in Germany's mines and mills at any early age. The Government thinks that the fairy tales will bring a little romance into the dreary lives of the youthful child workers.

As yet, the United States hasn't any official fairy story teller but it has plenty of unofficial spinners of fairy tales. The leaders in this kind of story telling are the "open shoppers" and their publicity men. Their wild yarns beat anything that Germany's official romancer can tell and lead to the conclusion that Germany hasn't anything on the United States when it comes to romantic stories.

WORKERS' PENSION LEADS.

The Steel Trust announces that it has paid \$1,448,112 in pensions to "more than 4000 employees" during the past year.

If the number were exactly 4000 this would mean an average pension of \$362 for the year, or \$6.98 per week. If the pensioners total more than 4000—which is quite probable—the average is less.

The public press makes friendly comment on this paternalism of the Steel Trust, that is committed to the anti-union shop.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1924.

A clever Frenchman once said: "The only thing history teaches us is that we never learn anything from history." From this text we note one of our contemporaries seeking to draw the lesson: "'Tis the same way with advice." We think that both remarks are founded upon very limited experience or made in an effort at being funny. As for history, the world has had but one Greece and one Rome, as well as one America, and we find from history that Rome learned from Greece, and that America has learned from both. From daily experience, which is but history in detail, we can assert confidently that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred each person nearly follows the advice of his lawyer, doctor, teacher, landlord, tailor, grocer, etc., every day in the year and all along the line. Without this universal habit there would be no progress in the world, no hope for a better day. We all have learned a little from the history of the world, our nation, our city, our fellow humans. We all profit from history and advice. If we don't, we go through life only like damned fools.

Communists are raving their heads off about immigration bills now before Congress. The Communists are not particular about describing these measures truthfully. They want something to rave about and truth never was anything for a Communist to be careful about. The situation is this: There are hostile proposals before Congress. But the outlook is that nothing hostile to labor in the way of immigration legislation will get through. Perhaps the main reason for hostile bills is the existence of a Communist movement organized to promote revolution, together with the fact that the greater part of the Communist membership is foreign born or of foreign descent. The more Communists protest against hostile immigration legislation, the greater is the chance that such legislation may pass. The Communists furnish one of the chief reasons for the registration proposal. The Communists want the doors left open, naturally, and they don't want any restrictions that might bar European Communists from America. What the American Federation of Labor wants is exclusion. That would not only keep out Communists; it would keep out all low wage European competition with American standards of living.

May Have Backfire

Teapot Dome occupies the stage day after day and blacker and blacker become the reputations of some men who formerly held their heads high and wore faces of sanctimonious appearance. And the end is not yet. Into the muck they dig. Into the oozing oil they delve. Into the whole muggy mess they burrow, throwing a smear over the landscape of a continent. Plastering oil here and filthy lucre there. And almost every swipe finds a mark to which it sticks in one thickness or another. Everybody is talking of oil while the price of that most useful commodity steadily climbs the ladder. Bills, however contracted, must be paid and the people must dig deep for the purpose of enabling the big operators to pay big "fees" to some officials and make unsecured "loans" to others.

Up to this time the indications have been that the official inquiry would stop at the oil land leases. Now it is possible that it may turn around and go backward. In other words, the Teapot Dome investigation may backfire and kick open things that happened in the days when the Empire of Oil was so madly struggling for intervention in Mexico by the United States Government.

Oil history may turn out to be a connected story and not simply a series of spasms and convulsions. It might be interesting to learn who the parties were who paid the bills for the intervention propaganda campaign and who financed the revolutions and banditry of Villa and Felix Diaz and old King Pelaez at Tampico.

Standard oil is busy denying that it got any oil land leases in California, and, perhaps, that is the truth so far as leases are concerned, but what about the "patents" with which it is credited with having been granted to certain pieces of oil lands? Is there some reason why Standard Oil and its "patents" to California oil lands should be permitted to enjoy itself in seclusion? Everybody and every other interest engaged in the oil business must undergo investigation, and the people want all the facts, so that story ought to be told, too. It might be a nice story, a good story and it might be the direct opposite. At any rate the people want it. The whole proposition is one of very serious concern to everyone who is interested in the perpetuation of our kind of government, and if high officials of the National Government can be used in the manner the story up to date indicates, big business is all too powerful and means must be found for bringing this scheme of things to an abrupt halt.

During the height of the Mexican revolutions it was Albert B. Fall, now so shy and retiring, who strutted across the stage, then in the Senate, as the boss of a Senate inquiry to which the interventionists flocked with unconcealed glee, while Woodrow Wilson tried to preserve national sanity and hold off the vultures. Fall represented a border state in the Senate and the dollar barons probably selected him to lead in their fight on that account, believing his influence would be greater with the American people owing to the opportunities for accurate information that must be his on account of his close proximity to the seat of the trouble. But what value would the average citizen place upon that fact in the light of developments during the past few weeks?

One Cabinet officer has already resigned as a result of the bringing to light of the oil transactions. True, he says his hands are clean, and we cannot dispute his assertions, but the fact remains that the Senate, aided by the votes of some of the members of his own party, has expressed a lack of confidence in him. Another member of the same Cabinet is in a tight hole and is shouting defiance just as did the man who resigned. Where will the thing end and how wide will be the smear before the curtain goes down are the questions being propounded by many people, and no one seems ready to come forward with an answer. On one point, however, there seems to be an almost unanimous decision, and that is that the whole book must be thrown open and that the whole dark story must be given to the people, come what may as a consequence.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Delegations from various points now in Washington with questions to bring before the council give the headquarters the appearance of a convention headquarters and indicate a period of intense labor activity.

The organized labor movement of the world is still in a backward stage of development, as long as it is necessary for it to use the strike as a means of compelling employers to grant concessions to the workers. The strike of the dock workers in Great Britain exemplifies the situation. The strike is the only weapon they have, as the ballot has not yet reached the point where it has achieved more than a moral force in the situation. Nor has the work of organization of the workers proceeded to the point where strike-breakers are no longer available to defeat the aims of the strikers. Everything points, however, in the direction of such rise in the mental development of labor that it may be able to invent new means of achieving its aims without the use of weapons that hurt labor's own ranks and its friends as much as the enemy. The control and direction of labor's purchasing power is one of the fields of new invention and discovery that offers perhaps the best promise of arriving at a new stage in the progress of the labor movement. The movement in this country to induce the workers to patronize the union label, and to invest their surplus earnings in banking and investments, points the way toward the new era of labor in which strikes will have been relegated to the limbo of the cave-man's era in conducting industrial warfare. More subtle, scientific, and efficacious weapons of industrial struggles have to be used to advance the cause of labor, and enlist in its behalf the sympathies of all mankind.

Evidence accumulates that the progressive farmers of the nation are gradually coming around to the view that the only solution of their problems lies within themselves. Latest to endorse the plan that has proved so successful in the case of organized workers is the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations. At a recent meeting in Washington the council declared that the depressed condition of the farmer is an economic problem and can be solved "only by the wise application of sound economic remedies by the farmers themselves." The principal difficulty of the farmer is the "lack of an efficient system of marketing his products and the remedy is a system of co-operative marketing," the council declared, adding that price-fixing by the Government would "ultimately bring ruin to the farmers and endanger the Government." Labor has learned that it must depend upon itself for enduring results. Economic action brings greater benefits to the workers than other methods. The farmers of the nation have yet to learn that the same principle applies to themselves but evidently they are awakening. They are beginning to realize that there is no salvation through politics and politicians. As Samuel Gompers said at the National Wheat Conference at Chicago in June of last year: "If the farming interests of America can devise no sounder method of maintaining their proper place in the economic scheme of things than a resort to legislative cure-alls, they are inevitably doomed to disappointment. I see no reason why farmers need to expect hope from anything that does not also offer hope for labor; and labor long since abandoned any dream of salvation through politicians."

WIT AT RANDOM

"Did you ever try to stop bootlegging in Crimson Gulch?"

"No," declared Cactus Joe. "The local undertaker has such a political pull we're afraid to interfere with his business."—Washington Star.

"Caterpillars are the most voracious of all living creatures," said a naturalist. "In a month a caterpillar will eat 600 times its weight."

Whereupon an old lady who was somewhat deaf, interposed, "Whose boy did you say he was?"—The Christian Advocate (New York).

A social worker with somewhat more enthusiasm than tact went to call upon Terrence Shea, night watchman, at his home. "I hope, Mr. Shea," she said, "that you do not squander your money in liquor and riotous living. I'm trying to interest the people of the neighborhood in the new savings bank which has just been started. May I ask where you deposit your wages?"

"I'd just as soon tell ye as not," replied Mr. Shea. "'Tis \$25 a week I make. When I've paid the rent, the provisions and the grocery bill and the milkman, and bought what's needed for Maggie an' me five children, I deposit the rest of the money in barrels. Mostly, ma'am, I use sugar barrels. They're bigger an' hold more. But when I can't get them I makeshift with plain flour barrels."—Success.

A distinguished astronomer tells of a visit paid by several young Western women to his observatory.

"I had done my best," said he, "to answer with credit the running fire of questions which my fair callers propounded. I think I had named even the remotest constellations for them, and was congratulating myself upon the outcome, when one of the younger members of the party interjected:

"But, as it has never been proved that stars are inhabited, how do the astronomers ever find out their names?"—The Continent (Chicago).

Two small boys were sitting in the front row at a political meeting where the main topic discussed was the rottenness of conditions in the city under the officials then in control. One of the youngsters, who lived in a neighboring city, became very excited as he listened to the speaker's closing words.

"Tutville," boomed the orator, "has more bootleggers than any other city in the state, more gamblers, more criminals, more drunkards."

"That may be," the small boy whispered to his friend, "but Harpersburg has the biggest cheese factory in the whole world!"—Forbes Magazine.

This is veracious: A clergyman from Cambridge, Massachusetts, had occasion to preach to the inmates of an insane hospital. During his sermon he noticed that one of the patients paid the closest attention, his eyes riveted upon the preacher's face, his body bent eagerly forward. Such interest was most flattering. After the service, the speaker noticed that the man spoke to the superintendent, so as soon as possible the preacher inquired:

"Didn't that man speak to you about my sermon?"

"Yes."

"Would you mind telling me what he said?"

The superintendent tried to sidestep, but the preacher insisted.

"Well," he said at last, "what the man said was, 'Just think, he's out and I'm in.'"—The Christian Register (Boston).

MISCELLANEOUS

TEN BIG ISSUES.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Here are some of the big subjects up for action before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, now holding its quarterly session in Washington, D. C.:

- 1—Immigration.
- 2—Railroad legislation.
- 3—Prison labor.
- 4—Child labor amendment to U. S. Constitution
- 5—Coming political campaign.
- 6—Workers' education.
- 7—Teapot Dome oil scandal.
- 8—Organization movements.
- 9—National employment situation.
- 10—Model anti-injunction bill.

In addition to these questions of major national importance there are a number of other questions, including a workmen's compensation bill for Massachusetts, coming before the council.

MAILERS' ITEMS.

At last Sunday's meeting of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, nominations for officers of the International Typographical Union were made by ballot, as follows: President, *Charles P. Howard, Detroit, 47, James M. Lynch, Syracuse, 5; first vice-president, *George F. Beach, New York, 45, Seth R. Brown, Los Angeles, 5, James H. Dahm, New York, 3; second vice-president, Austin Hewson, New York, 9, *William R. Trotter, Vancouver, B. C., 44; secretary-treasurer, *William A. Aldrich, Chicago, 42, J. W. Hays, Minneapolis, 7, John H. Kelly, New York, 2; delegates to American Federation of Labor, *Charles A. Burton, Fort Worth, 44, *A. A. Couch, Des Moines, 47, John C. Harding, Chicago, 6, Max S. Hays, Cleveland, 7, R. O. Jaggers, McAlester, 3, *George H. Knell, San Francisco, 46, T. W. McCullough, Omaha, 2, Raymond T. Moore, Milwaukee, 1, *Frank Morrison, Chicago, 44, *William J. Robinson, New York, 45, Joseph A. Wise, Chicago, 2, William Young, Philadelphia, 2; delegate to Trade and Labor Congress of Canada, *George W. Howard, Winnipeg, 44, L. T. Spalding, Hamilton, 4; trustees Union Printers Home, *Walter E. Ames, Milwaukee, 45, E. D. Balentine, Newark, 5, Anton J. Chramosta, Chicago, 5, *Edward Cunningham, Baltimore, 47, *Walter N. Fisher, Oakland, 44, *Theodore H. Freese, Rochester, 42, Malcolm A. Knock, Boston, 6, George P. Nichols, Baltimore, 3, T. T. Nock, Birmingham, 2, William E. O'Leary, Boston, 4; agent, Union Printers Home, Joe M. Johnson, Washington, 8, *Jerome V. O'Hara, Chicago, 41; board of auditors, Fred Barker, Spokane, 7, *Fred S. Walker, Washington, 45. *These candidates having received a majority of the votes cast, were recorded as having received the endorsement of the union. All of them are members of the Progressive party of the I. T. U.

After listening to an appeal made by a former secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, Ed. Rosenberg, a \$15 donation was made to the Water and Power Act fund.

The writer of these items learned only last week that Michael Debenedetti, foreman of the mailing department of the L'Italia Daily News, and Mrs. Rose Debenedetti are the proud parents of twin girls born to them on June 19th last. The twins were christened June and Juliet. How such an event—the first one of its kind in the ranks of the mailers—escaped notice, is beyond us. The only explanation we can give is "Mike's" retiring disposition, and the fact that his work does not bring him in touch very often with the "newspaper row" bunch. Belated congratulations are in order.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

One of the largest crowds to attend a meeting of No. 21 was present at the regular meeting of the union Sunday, brought out by a desire to hear of the progress being made on the scales of wages and by the election to determine the indorsees of the union for international office. The following is a summary of the business transacted: During the month the membership was increased by 22, a total of 1394 cards being on deposit at the close of the secretary's records on February 16. This is the largest membership ever recorded locally, and has been steadily increasing during the past several months. Only one application for membership was presented at Sunday's meeting, that being Frederick F. Cooper. The membership committee having made favorable report on the applications for membership of Meyer Young, John J. Weiss, Edward Schuur, Louis N. Sansom, Robert O. Johnson, Sydney C. Grant and Paul D. Howell, the union voted unanimously to accept the applications and they were given the obligation. The following apprentice members were obligated: A. Blum, L. J. Coote, T. A. Gustafson, M. M. Hoffman, A. J. Mendoza, E. M. Pettitt and C. H. Seymour. Charles Baker, representing the International Tobacco Workers' Union, was given the privilege of the floor and made a short address in the interest of his organization. C. K. Couse, T. S. Black and L. W. Slocum having been appointed to revise the local election laws to conform to the new international laws, they submitted their report, which, after minor amendment, was adopted by the union. Chapel chairmen should familiarize themselves with the new law that no errors or omissions may be had at election time. It was reported by the executive committee that the application of Harry D. Lindsay for admission to the Home had been favorably acted upon by the committee and their action was concurred in by the union. Mr. Lindsay is suffering from tuberculosis, and for the past two years has resided at Redlands, although his card has been on deposit in No. 21. Other applications for admission to the Home receiving favorable consideration were those of W. B. Hardwick, T. O. Lovendale and J. W. Myers. There are now six applications to the Home pending in this union but owing to the crowded condition at the Home it will likely be several weeks before these members can be admitted. The scale committee reported progress in their negotiations with newspaper publishers. The members of the board of arbitration reported that they were engaged in the selection of a fifth man as an arbitrator in the job scale. The following is the result of the election for indorsement of international officers:

For president—Charles P. Howard, 129; James M. Lynch, 46. First vice-president—George F. Beach, 117; Seth R. Brown, 54; James H. Dahm, 2. Second vice-president—Austin Hewson, 53; William R. Trotter, 118. Secretary-treasurer—William A. Aldrich, 113; J. W. Hays, 57; John H. Kelly, 3; Thomas F. Pilcher, 0. Delegates to A. F. of L.—Charles A. Burton, 116; A. A. Couch, 112; John C. Harding, 49; Max S. Hays, 50; R. O. Jaggers, 4; George H. Knell, 127; T. W. McCullough, 50; Raymond T. Moore, 41; Frank Morrison, 126; William J. Robinson, 109; Joseph A. Wise, 8; William Young, 37. Delegates to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—George W. Howard, 105; L. T. Spalding, 52. Trustees Union Printers Home—Walter E. Ames, 121; E. D. Balentine, 49; Anton J. Chramosta, 3; Edward Cunningham, 113; Walter N. Fischer, 130; Theodore H. Freese, 113; Malcolm A. Knock, 45; George P. Nichols, 51; T. T. Nock, 43; William E. O'Leary, 6. Agent Union Printers Home—

Joe M. Johnson, 44; Jerome V. O'Hara, 115. Board of Auditors—Fred Barker, 44; Fred S. Walker, 120.

Charles Goodwin, member of Chicago Union No. 16, has been spending several days in the city the guest of old Chicago friends. Mr. Goodwin has been in Southern California for several weeks, the guest of friends and is en route to his home.

Another member of No. 16 to visit the city during the past week was Gus Bilger, chairman of the board of trustees of his home union. Mr. Bilger was accompanied by his family and had made a tour of the State. This was their first visit to the Pacific Coast and all were enthusiastic over the many wonders of the Golden State. Mr. Bilger stated that while No. 16 had been negotiating with the newspapers of Chicago for considerably over a year, it is hoped that a settlement will be had within a short time which will prove satisfactory to all concerned.

Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union, Local 31-125, have issued invitations to a social dance to be given in Eagles' auditorium, 273 Golden Gate avenue, on Saturday evening of this week.

According to reports of delegates of the various unions affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades Council, the label campaign being waged by No. 21 is bearing fruit. So much good is being accomplished that the Mailers have appointed a committee to do a like work, and it was urged upon all the delegates present to report to their union and urged their respective bodies to do likewise. It is indeed gratifying to know that many of the firms to whom literature has been returned, have written the label committee, promising in the future to see that the label is used on all their work. With a concerted effort on the part of each individual member in gathering the unlabeled material and forwarding same to headquarters it will be possible to improve conditions in the printing trade to a very great extent. Bring in or send in all unlabeled matter that comes to your attention and the label committee will do its part in seeing that it is returned to the firms who issue it.

In Memoriam.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, George A. Tracy, who for many years led this organization and helped in the guidance of the International Typographical Union, California State Federation of Labor, and many other civic organizations; and,

Whereas, San Francisco Typographical Union desires to pay its last tribute of respect to its former fellow member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in deep sorrow we bow to the will of the Divine Master, in removing from our midst one who in life was active in all affairs that affected the well-being of his fellow man; one who brought the wise counsel of a kindly soul and mature judgment into every organization with which he was connected, and who was always ready to do his utmost to assist a worthy brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, in regular session assembled, give expression of its sorrow, and to its sense of great personal loss in the death of George A. Tracy, and that a copy of these resolutions be inscribed upon the minutes of this body, a copy sent to the bereaved relatives, and a copy sent to the International Typographical Journal and the San Francisco Labor Clarion for publication.

Fully six weeks ago Foreman Davy of the Herald ordered steel lockers for the composing room and left the agency's office under the impression they would be installed in a few days, announcing to the force that such was the case. He's had to submit to a lot of kidding since, with not a convincing or even witty retort to offer

as to the reason why the lockers didn't show up until the middle of last week. They're worth the wait, however. The comfort and convenience of the men are carefully considered in this composing room; individual linen, towels changed twice weekly, as well as paper towels, good light and ventilation, drinking fountains, large wash trays and the floor swept twice daily.

If the roof of the Herald composing room suddenly rises and disappears the cause need not be ascribed to earthquake; more than likely concussion from prolonged ululations emitted by Harry Crotty when he hears Chairman Dave Coleman is getting ready to buy four new tires for his bus. If Dave were to content himself with two probably Harry would simply rave about all chairmen getting rich; but four—good-bye, angora!

"What's new?" a visitor asked W. H. Forbes as he stepped into the proofroom of the Herald. "Nothing much, except George isn't quite dead yet," referring to Mr. Carreg, his side kick, who was busily chasing left-out commas on a proof. "Howya get that way?" said George, a bit nettled, glancing up at mention of his name. "I never was quite deaf; my hearing has always been good."

C. W. Mann of the Herald has succumbed to an attack of spring garden fever and devotes his leisure to studying seed catalogues and spading up the yard preparatory to planting.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Mrs. "Hy" Hyatt left for Los Angeles late Saturday evening on receipt of a telegram from her mother informing her of the death of her father. Her husband is a makeup, particularly



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CORD TIRES

Goodyear, Brunswick, Firestone,
Goodrich, Silvertown, Federal,
Fisk, and Ajax and Royal Cords

Bought by us at a mere fraction of factory cost. Most of the tires are perfect.

Cord Tires, size 31x4, at.....	\$14.95
Cord Tires, size 32x4, at.....	\$16.95
Cord Tires, size 32x4½, at.....	\$19.95
Cord Tires, size 33x4½, at.....	\$19.95

on want ads, who has to acknowledge but few superiors.

The daily papers carried a telegraphic story early this week of Rev. Mr. Shearer suffering a paralytic stroke while on an auto trip to Portland. Rev. Mr. Shearer is connected with a local publishing house and has an extensive acquaintance among local printers.

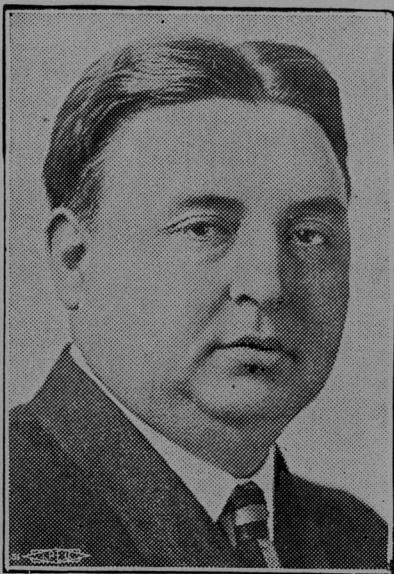
The Richmond district against the world, says Johnny Snell; more particularly 21st avenue, on which the Snells reside. The other afternoon Mr. Snell was leisurely demolishing his break-

fast when Mrs. Snell hurried in with an announcement they had ripe loganberries in the garden. "Impossible," said Johnny, dropping his napkin and going out to see for himself. Mrs. Snell was not mistaken and now he invites Mission warm-belt boosters to do as well.

A referendum of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society membership was held Saturday and there is no reason to complain of lack of interest. Five items, two of them changes in the constitution and three additions, were balloted on, all carrying by substantial majorities. Item No. 1, pay-

ing the secretary-treasurer a small monthly stipend, carried, 62 to 8; No. 2, making dues \$1 a month and levying benefit assessments only every fortnight, if necessary at all, 69 to 5; No. 3, establishing mortuary benefit, 60 to 16; No. 4, establishing a loan department, 60 to 16; No. 5, regarding dividends, 58 to 19. Chairman Dave Coleman handled the election at the Herald; at the Chronicle the tellers were W. Lyle Slocum, D. A. Paddock, J. H. Harriman and L. L. Heagney.

Some time since Al Adams installed a radio and says Mrs. Adams has found it a welcome diversion while waiting for 2 a. m. and Al. Why should she keep awake? Well, anyway, one tiny report has it that Al is being trained to reach (Continued on Page 10, Col. 2.)



A Personal Word About **Clown Cigarettes**

In bringing you the CLOWN CIGARETTE, I wish personally to say that it isn't "just another cigarette."

It is an established nation-wide favorite, the Smoke of Millions, the result of the quality we have put into it and will continue to put into it. Yes—it's Union Made, and every pack of tobacco or cigarettes leaving our plant for the last twenty-five years has carried the Union Label.

This fact has been appreciated by a million Union men who were looking for a high-grade cigarette carrying the label. They have helped make CLOWN Cigarettes what they are today—a leader from coast to coast.

You, too, have wanted a cigarette you could "tie to," so we've brought you the CLOWN.

As one cigarette smoker to another, I ask you to try it.

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PRESIDENT
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of February 15, 1924.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From Bakery Drivers, invitation to attend a social dance to be held Saturday evening, February 23, at Golden Gate Commandery Hall. From the International Tobacco Workers' Union, relative to the Axtom Fisher Tobacco Company. From Cooks' Union, inclosing donation for the German relief and the Water and Power Act. From United States Senators Johnson and Shortridge, with reference to the Retirement Bill and the Fishing Industry in Alaskan waters. From Congressman Kahn, relative to the Retirement Act. Announcement of Civil Service examination for policemen and firemen.

Referred to Secretary—From Bakers' Union, requesting Council to obtain the correct information from the American Federation of Labor, as to who have jurisdiction over bakers working in hotels.

Request complied with—From the American Federation of Labor, requesting Council to communicate with the Representatives from California, urging them to support the Fitzgerald Workmen's Compensation Bill for the District of Columbia.

Referred to Officers of the Council—From the Board of Public Works, with reference to the Trackmen.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Torino Baking Company. Recommended that the application for a boycott on the Crystal Palace Market be held in abeyance. Recommended that Compton's on Ellis street be placed on the unfair list. The controversy between the Culinary Workers and the Van Nuys Interstate Company was laid over awaiting the decision of the company as to its future policy. Recommended that the controversy between the Retail Drivers and the Western Tea Company be referred to the Joint Council of Teamsters. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Ever-Good Bakery unfair. Cooks—Are having difficulty in getting the union scale in city institutions. Janitors—Donated \$10 to the campaign for Water and Power Act; Scottish Rite Auditorium unfair. Tailors—Donated \$10 to Water and Power Act campaign; requested a demand for the label when purchasing clothing. Jewelry Workers—Business quiet; are carrying on a campaign of organization. Lithographers—Reported a laundry in Bakersfield having work done in the Union Lithograph Company. Cooks' Helpers—Will co-operate with Lithographers to have label on checks.

Label Section—Held a successful mass meeting in Building Trades Temple; requested a demand for the union label, card and button.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Organizing Committee—Recommended that the American Flint Glass Workers' Union No. 66, application for affiliation be accepted and the delegates seated; recommendation concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the communication from the Public Education Society relative to the controversy regarding the building of new schools, recommends that the matter be left in the hands of your committee for further study. Committee submitted a charter amendment directing the Board of Supervisors in fixing its annual budget for the expenses of the city government to provide for

the itemization of salaries and rates of compensation of city employees. (See amendment in Labor Clarion). Report adopted.

Banking Committee—Submitted a progressive report on the establishment of a labor bank.

Hetch Hetchy Committee—Reported progress.

New Business—Moved that the Council place the Home Credit Company on the unfair list; motion carried. Moved that Brother Jeff Davis be granted the privilege of the floor; motion carried.

Brother Davis made a splendid address on conditions of labor throughout the country and related many personal experiences in his travels; requested credentials to visit unions.

Receipts—\$630.45. **Expenses**—\$20.95.

Council adjourned at 10:05 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

(Continued from Page 9.)

the family domicile on schedule and some have even been able to guess who the trainer is.

Willis L. Hall is in receipt of a communication from the San Mateo-Burlingame Chamber of Commerce inviting him to prepare and print a directory of the twin cities and promising support. He has accepted and will begin in a few weeks, making the third directory got out under his direction there, with a two-year period intervening between each. Also he will start one for Redwood city and perhaps another for South San Francisco, later combining the three in one volume.

A careful driver saves more than accidents. He saves severe dents in his bank account. On the '23 Buick Tom Hearn recently traded in with \$300 to boot for a new model he spent just 60 cents for repairs. Not such a bad record considering he owned it a year and drove 13,000 miles.

Under the original by-laws of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society a member leaving the chapel lost his membership. That happened to E. B. Hooley, but under revision he is entitled to re-entry and was readmitted Tuesday.

Without a dissenting voice C. B. Maxwell was admitted to membership in the benefit society by the directors early this week. As to his personality, Max strikes a happy medium—he never scuttled a ship, neither is he a drug-store cowboy. A truly welcome addition.

Lasky's, Inc., Market near Kearny, was induced by Chapel Secretary D. A. Paddock to demand the union label on all its printing. While talking to the manager the other afternoon his printer phoned to say the label is never used on letterheads. He turned to Mr. Paddock for an explanation. "Tell him," said Paddy, "you are original enough to create your own standards, and if nobody else uses it the more conspicuous will be your letterheads." Without more ado the manager told the printer he wanted the union label and not advice and hung up.

California motorists don't know how well off they are, according to Charley McWhorter, writing from Phoenix, who lately severed his grip on Chronicle pay. Mac says that they take a guy to the cleaners for sure when he shows up for a license. The tax man collects school tax, poll tax, personal property tax, besides license tax, and on top of this a 3-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline. He finds work anything but booming and may not stay unless he lands something soon.

The first hint that an interesting event had occurred at the Mackey home was when a box of perfectos appeared last Thursday with the request that the bunch smoke to the future well-being of Miss Mackey, a young lady weighing 6½ pounds—quite a valentine! Mr. Mackey was heartily congratulated and Miss Mackey cordially welcomed. Several of Mr. Mackey's friends were

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NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO**

inclined to purchase a toy of some sort for the newcomer because her father occasionally takes his koko to work with him and they felt she ought to have something that will rattle to amuse her.

A letter from that prince of good fellows, J. J. (Jack) Cahill, former Chronicle man, conveys the intelligence that he landed in the City of Angels on both feet and is subbing on the Examiner, finding an opening for a makeup about five nights a week. In the afternoons he has played the beach sands pretty strong and the in-

dications point to his becoming a rabid booster shortly.

Monday Calvin Johnson again tackled the job of tickling the ivories after a third attack of sickness in two months. He hopes the minor operation he underwent will end his troubles.

It's just as well Mickey E. Donelin was wearing some sort of apparel or the manner of getting home the other night would have embarrassed a hardier specimen of genus homo than M. E. Somebody discovered his street clothes fitted and annexed them.

Manufacturing Comfort is the pleasant task of the P· G· and E·

FIGURATIVELY, the P G and E stretches its tireless arms across arid wastes, harnesses streams and makes light, power and convenience responsive to the touch of your finger.

It fashions huge tanks, lays pipe, makes gas—and carries heat to the home, or industry.

With courteous grace it supplies power to assist Mi-lady with housework. Its brawny strength propels speeding trains, whirls massive wheels of factories, and helps the farmer in his toil.

In its service to housewife, rancher, manufacturer and merchant, it performs many remarkable feats. Transporting 220,000 volts of electricity at one time, for the great distance of 208 miles, is but one of several achievements that have brought fame to this Company.

The P G and E assures comfort for you and makes it attainable at low cost. Health, happiness and progress are dependent upon the fidelity with which it serves.

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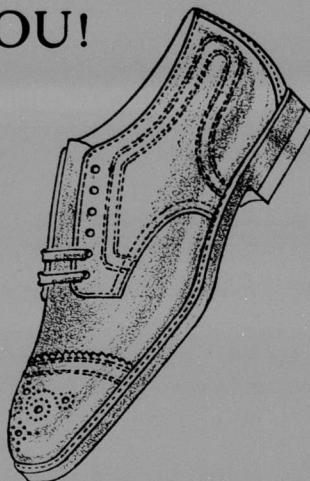
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Your Shoes for \$2.95

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Frank Emery of the moving picture operators, L. U. Larson of the municipal carmen, John Sandin of the carpenters.

The committee appointed some time ago by the Labor Council to study the feasibility of establishing a labor bank in San Francisco is still holding weekly meetings and calling before it persons who can throw light of any kind upon the subject. Last Tuesday evening Mayor Rolph of this city and John S. Horn, secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council gave a great amount of practical information to the committee.

The strike of the Bill Posters and Billers' Union against the Foster & Kleiser Company is still in progress, though negotiations are being carried on that may eventually lead to an understanding being reached between the contending parties. Up to date, however, no agreement has been arrived at.

Last Friday night the Labor Council, upon the application of the Garment Workers' Union, placed the Home Clothing Company on the unfair list. Neither the garment workers nor the tailors have been able to induce the concern to conform to union wages and conditions according to reports to the Council.

Many organizations are already preparing for the usual summer picnics and outings and some of them have made reservations for grounds and other details. They believe the early bird catches the worms.

Jeff Davis, known as the "King of Hoboes," addressed the Labor Council last Friday evening. Mr. Davis is a life member of the Bowling Green, Ky., painters, and also life member of Barbers' Union No. 900 of New York City. He has a remarkable flow of language and ideas, and could

have made his fortune in vaudeville, had he so chosen his career. His main mission in life is to advance the interests of migratory workers, the so-called hoboes, who are merely workers out of employment and seeking work, and not to be classed either with "tramps or bums." He teaches the hoboes not to scab on organized labor or act as strikebreakers, and in return for this he desires the support of organized labor in the enactment of repeals of the vagrancy laws of the several states, which inflict untold injustice on the class of men Jeff Davis has taken under his wing. He travels in an automobile on his present tour, although he admits it is far less handy and satisfactory than passing from town to town "by freight train." From here he intends to travel northward up the Pacific Coast.

The Label Section and the Ladies' Auxiliary had a splendid mass meeting in the Auditorium of the Building Trades Temple last Thursday evening. It was a splendid turnout, and the speeches and the entertainment excellent. The speakers were: Edwin J. Helck of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, Louisville, Ky., who spoke on the interest of the business man in enlarging the demand for union label goods; Chas. Baker, organizer of the International Union of Tobacco Workers, who gave an interesting talk on the potency of the union label in organizing the workers into trade unions for the protection and advancement of their interests; and Frank C. MacDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council, who made a stirring appeal to the women to aid the labor movement by purchasing union label products and services.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT

(New matter is printed in bold type).

Amend the City Charter by amending Section 3 of Chapter I of Article III so as to read as follows:

Section 3. The Supervisors shall meet annually between the first Monday of May and the first Monday of June, and by a vote of a majority of all the members thereof make a budget of the amounts estimated to be required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the City and County for the next ensuing fiscal year. The budget shall be prepared in such detail as to the aggregate sum and the items thereof allowed to each department, office, board or commission, as the Supervisors shall deem advisable; provided, however, that the salaries or rates of compensation of the various deputies, clerks, assistants, or employees of every kind or classification of each department, office, board or commission, shall be itemized in said budget.

Before finally determining upon the budget, the Supervisors shall fix such sufficient time or times as may be necessary to allow the taxpayers to be heard in regard thereto, and the Supervisors shall attend at the time or times so appointed for such hearing.

A public hearing on the above amendment will be had in the Labor Temple, Thursday evening, March 13, 1924, at which representatives of interested unions are invited to be present.

GET 44-HOUR WEEK.

Detroit Electrotypers' Union has concluded negotiations with employers and has secured wage increases and the 44-hour week.

TEAMSTERS STRIKE.

Eight thousand members of Teamsters' Union No. 731 of Chicago suspended work to enforce a wage increase of 81 cents a day and reduce the work day from nine hours to eight hours.

HIGH BALDWIN PROFITS.

The annual report of the Baldwin Locomotive Company promises to surpass the most rosy estimate. Net profits, it is stated, will exceed \$10,500,000, a new high record. This is declared to be conservative.

DEMAND THE LABEL

IN YOUR NEXT SUIT



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The workers share in the profits, an opportunity for labor to support labor